

Company Number: 435944

Tynan Meats Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Tynan Meats Limited

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors and Other Information	3
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	4
Balance Sheet	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6 - 11

Tynan Meats Limited
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Neil Tynan Geraldine Tynan Bobby Edward Tynan
Company Secretary	Neil Tynan
Company Number	435944
Registered Office and Business Address	Donaghmore Johnstown Kilkenny Ireland
Accountants	RDA Accountants Limited Certified Public Accountants Louisville House Waterford Road Kilkenny Ireland

Tynan Meats Limited

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

The directors made the following statement in respect of the unaudited financial statements:

"General responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard, issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheet and the related notes:

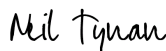
The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgements underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.

The directors confirm that they have made available to RDA Accountants Limited, (Certified Public Accountants), all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books and documents necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.

The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025."

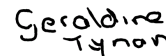
Signed on behalf of the board

Neil Tynan
Director



23 March 2026

Geraldine Tynan
Director



23 March 2026

Tynan Meats Limited

BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	7	114,789	131,196
Current Assets			
Stocks	8	149,346	73,133
Debtors	9	1,048,490	1,044,197
Cash and cash equivalents		128,507	121,123
		<u>1,326,343</u>	<u>1,238,453</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(60,656)</u>	<u>(58,427)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>1,265,687</u>	<u>1,180,026</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>1,380,476</u>	<u>1,311,222</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		2	2
Retained earnings		1,380,474	1,311,220
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>1,380,476</u>	<u>1,311,222</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

We as Directors of Tynan Meats Limited, state that -

- (a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,
- (b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied,
- (c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2),
- (d) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company,
- (e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014. The company has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 23 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Neil Tynan
Director

Neil Tynan

Geraldine Tynan
Director

Geraldine Tynan

Tynan Meats Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

1. General Information

Tynan Meats Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The registered office of the company is Donaghmore, Johnstown, Kilkenny, Ireland which is also the principal place of business of the company. The principal activity of the company are to carry on the business of wholesalers of meat and meat products. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets including other intangible fixed assets when they were acquired. Purchased goodwill is capitalised in the Balance Sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its economic useful life of 10 years, which is estimated to be the period during which benefits are expected to arise. On disposal of a business any goodwill not yet amortised is included in determining the profit or loss on sale of the business.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Fixtures and fittings, computer equipment and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost

Tynan Meats Limited**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	12.5% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	12.5% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	-	12.5% Straight Line

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the income statement.

Stocks

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

At the end of each reporting period inventories are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed to group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Tynan Meats Limited**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Taxation and deferred taxation

The company is managed and controlled in the Republic of Ireland and, consequently, is tax resident in Ireland. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

Tynan Meats Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

Providing for doubtful debts

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

4. Operating profit	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	34,112	32,524
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was:

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Directors	3	3
Employees	9	9
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	12	12
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

continued

Tynan Meats Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 July 2024	154,825	154,825
At 30 June 2025	154,825	154,825
Provision for diminution in value		
At 30 June 2025	154,825	154,825
Net book value		
At 30 June 2025	-	-

7. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery €	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost				
At 1 July 2024	235,054	122,563	137,263	494,880
Additions	15,650	2,055	-	17,705
At 30 June 2025	250,704	124,618	137,263	512,585
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2024	197,796	46,619	119,269	363,684
Charge for the financial year	15,301	12,871	5,940	34,112
At 30 June 2025	213,097	59,490	125,209	397,796
Net book value				
At 30 June 2025	37,607	65,128	12,054	114,789
At 30 June 2024	37,258	75,944	17,994	131,196

8. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Stock	149,346	73,133

The replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown.

9. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	957,954	926,828
Directors' current accounts	1,288	210
Taxation	89,248	73,159
Prepayments	-	44,000
	1,048,490	1,044,197

The fair values of trade and other Debtors and Prepayments approximate to their carrying amounts.

continued

Tynan Meats Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

10. Creditors	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Trade creditors	42,132	47,617
Taxation	10,916	4,877
Accruals	7,608	5,933
	<u>60,656</u>	<u>58,427</u>

Trade creditors include amounts owing to suppliers, who purport to include reservation of title clauses in their conditions of sales. It is not practicable to quantify this amount, or how much of it is included in stocks.

11. Income Statement	2025	2024
	€	€
At 1 July 2024	1,311,220	1,065,061
Profit for the financial year	69,254	246,159
At 30 June 2025	<u>1,380,474</u>	<u>1,311,220</u>

12. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the year ended 30 June 2025.

13. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at the year ended 30 June 2025.

14. Directors' remuneration	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration	<u>67,463</u>	<u>55,597</u>

15. Controlling interest

Neil Tynan and Geraldine Tynan, Company Directors, each own 50% of the issued share capital in the company making them the ultimate controlling parties.

16. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 23 March 2026.